

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII, NO. 322

AUGUST 26, 1945

In this issue

FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL OF 1945

Statement by the Secretary of State

OBLIGATIONS OF THE AMERICAS TOWARD THE PEACE

Address by Assistant Secretary Rockefeller

THIRD INTER-AMERICAN RADIO CONFERENCE

By Harvey B. Otterman

*For complete contents
see inside cover*



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

VOL. XIII • No. 322



PUBLICATION 2380

August 26, 1945

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Research and Publication, Office of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest is included.

Publications of the Department, cumulative lists of which are published at the end of each quarter, as well as legislative material in the field of international relations, are listed currently.

The BULLETIN, published with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., to whom all purchase orders, with accompanying remittance, should be sent. The subscription price is \$3.50 a year; a single copy is 10 cents.

Contents

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Obligations of the Americas Toward the Peace. Address by Assistant Secretary Rockefeller	285
Inter-American Congress of Social Service: United States Delegation.	290
Third Inter-American Radio Conference. By Harvey B. Otterman	292
United States Delegation to the Conference	293

EUROPE

Present Situation in Rumania. Statement by the Secretary of State.	289
Cooperation Between the United States and France. Joint Statement of the President and General de Gaulle . .	281
Proposed Renewal of Diplomatic Relations With Finland. Statement by the Secretary of State	283
Announcement Concerning Commission To Aid in Greek Elections	283
Postponement of National Elections in Bulgaria. Statement by the Secretary of State.	283
Entry of American Correspondents Into Poland and Bulgaria.	283
Policy Toward Spain	284
Program of General de Gaulle's Visit	290

CULTURAL COOPERATION

Dean Steinberg To Visit Engineering Schools in Latin America.	294
---	-----

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Arrangements by French Government Concerning American Armed Forces: Joint Statement of the Treasury and War Departments and the French Government . . .	282
Discontinuance of Lend-Lease Operations	284

GENERAL

Full-Employment Bill of 1945. Statement by the Secretary of State.	279
--	-----

TREATY INFORMATION

Opening Session of the Interim Council of PICAQ	289
Gerald B. Brophy Appointed United States Aviation Delegate	290
Twenty-Eighth Plenary Session of CINA	294
Merchant Shipping. Denmark.	295

THE DEPARTMENT

Appointment of Spruille Braden as Assistant Secretary of State. Statement by the Secretary of State	291
Resignation of Nelson A. Rockefeller:	
Exchange of Letters Between the President and Mr. Rockefeller	291
Letter From the Secretary of State	291

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Vindication of John S. Service:	
Letter From the Secretary of State	295
Letter From Joseph C. Grew.	295
Consular Offices	295

PUBLICATIONS

Foreign Commerce Weekly	282
Department of State	296

THE CONGRESS.	295
-----------------------	-----

Full-Employment Bill of 1945

*Statement by THE SECRETARY OF STATE*¹

[Released to the press August 21]

Peace and prosperity are the twin goals of America's post-war effort. Our international policies and our domestic policies are inseparable. Our foreign relations inevitably affect employment in the United States. Prosperity and depression in the United States just as inevitably affect our relations with the other nations of the world. The success of our international policies will thus depend in large measure upon the character of the policies which we pursue at home.

In the field of international relations we have joined in a cooperative endeavor to construct an expanding world economy based on the liberal principles of private enterprise, non-discrimination, and reduced barriers to trade. The importance which we attach to this task derives from the firm conviction that a durable peace cannot be built on an economic foundation of exclusive blocs, discriminatory policies, prohibitive barriers, autarchy, and economic warfare.

A liberal trading system is the means by which the world's productive resources can yield the maximum of material well-being to all peoples. But such a system, involving as it does a high degree of interdependence among nations, imposes special responsibilities upon those who occupy a dominant position in world trade. Such is the position of the United States.

The prodigious accomplishment of our farms and our factories during the war has made it abundantly clear that this country has emerged as the greatest single factor in the economy of the world. With but a small fraction of the world's population, we possess half of its industrial capacity. With only a small share of our output entering into international trade, we were, even before

the war, the greatest exporting nation and the second largest importer.

The victory we have won is in large measure attributable to the magnificent performance of the American economy at war. In the years ahead the performance of the American economy will determine in equally large measure whether we shall win the peace.

If our economic life is to be marked by industrial instability and mass unemployment, we shall almost certainly involve others in our distress. Depressions move easily across our boundaries. If our factories should fall idle, countries that had been producing for our market would suffer a sudden contraction of demand. If we should suddenly cease our foreign lending, countries that had been buying from us would suffer a sudden shortage of exchange. Their trade would fall off and their employment would decline.

The fear that is felt today, in many foreign capitals, is not that America will misuse its vast economic powers but that we may fail to use them to the full. If this fear is realized, the prestige and the influence that we have earned in every part of the world will be thrown into jeopardy and the success of our proposals for world reconstruction will be imperiled.

Nations will not long adhere to liberal trading principles if they feel their own stability is threatened by the persistence of depressions which may originate outside their borders. On the contrary, they will raise new barriers to trade in an effort to insulate themselves against a troubled world. There will be a renewal of competition in restriction; trade instead of expanding will contract. In such an atmosphere the will for international

¹ Submitted on Aug. 21, 1945 to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on S. 380.

cooperation on other fronts may be lost. This is the danger that must be averted if our hopes for peace and plenty are not to fail.

The United Nations have pledged themselves, in the Charter of the United Nations Organization, "to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization" to achieve the economic and social purposes of the United Nations, including "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development". The Senate of the United States has ratified this Charter. It has subscribed to this pledge.

A domestic program for the maintenance of employment is an essential part of the pattern of international collaboration in the pursuit of peace and prosperity. The bill which your committee is now considering envisages such a program. It would direct the attention of the President and the Congress toward the maintenance of a stable and prosperous economy in the United States. While I have not had the time carefully to study the detailed provisions of the bill, I am in hearty accord with its general principles. It would provide a mechanism through which the Nation's plans for the maintenance of employment would be developed. Its enactment would demonstrate to the other nations of the world, in a dramatic way, that this country is determined to prevent depressions and to eliminate mass unemployment. It would thus contribute to the establishment of a liberal trading system and the attainment of an expanding world economy.

The United States is today a bastion of democracy and private enterprise. In many countries throughout the world our political and economic creed is in conflict with ideologies which reject both of these principles. To the extent that we are able to manage our domestic affairs successfully, we shall win converts to our creed in every land.

If we are successful in realizing the enormous productive potential of our economic system we shall have a standard of living which will be the marvel of the world. A strong, stable, and prosperous America will give courage and hope to all friends of democracy abroad. The example we set will certainly affect, and may even determine, the direction of the world's political and economic development.

Present Situation in Rumania

Statement by THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 22]

The United States representative on the Allied Control Commission in Bucharest has transmitted to this Government a communication from the King of Rumania, who has explained that he is sending similar notes to Air Vice Marshal Stevenson for the Government of the United Kingdom and to General Susaikov for the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The King's communication states that he has taken into consideration the report of the Conference of Berlin in accordance with which a recognized democratic government constituted a condition in order that Rumania might conclude the necessary treaties of peace with the three principal Allied powers and in order that Rumania might obtain the support of these powers for admission into the Organization of the United Nations; and that he has further taken into account the position of the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain in respect of the present composition of the Rumanian Government.

The King further stated that in accordance with the constitutional procedure of Rumania he proceeded to consult the political leaders concerning the situation, the majority of whom pronounced themselves in favor of the formation of a government under conditions which would permit of its recognition by the principal Allied powers, the conclusion of the necessary treaties, and the admission of Rumania as a member of the United Nations.

The King explained that in consequence he then asked the Prime Minister to make easier the realization of a solution in this sense through the resignation of the present cabinet. It appears that the formation of this government was not possible because the Prime Minister did not act upon this invitation. The King has therefore requested the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Government of the United States, and the Government of Great Britain, in conformity with the decisions taken at the Crimea Conference

and in application of the common responsibilities which they have proclaimed, to lend their assistance with a view to the formation of a government which, according to the report of the Conference of Berlin, might be recognized by the three principal Allied powers, thereby placing Rumania in a position to conclude the treaties of peace and to be admitted into the Organization of the United Nations.

The Government of the United States has already expressed the hope that the political situation in Rumania would develop in such a way as to permit it to establish diplomatic relations with Rumania, which were not, however, possible at the present time in view of the fact the provisional government as it was constituted under Groza was not adequately representative of all important elements of democratic opinion.

The report of the Crimea Conference of February 11, 1945 provided that:

"The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism and Fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice. . . .

"To foster the conditions in which the liberated peoples may exercise these rights, the three governments will jointly assist the people in any European liberated state or former Axis satellite state in Europe where in their judgment conditions require (A) to establish conditions of internal peace; . . . (C) to form interim governmental authorities broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people . . ."

In conformity with the decision of the Conference to concert during the temporary period of instability in liberated Europe the policies of the three Governments, this Government is prepared to consult with respect to the existing situation in Rumania with the Governments of Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the measures necessary to discharge the responsibilities set forth in the declaration as quoted above. This consultation should take place at the earliest time convenient to the other two Governments and at any place which is deemed satisfactory to them.

Pending the results of such consultation, this Government is confident that the necessary instructions will be sent to the representatives of the three Governments on the Control Commission to refrain from any action which might complicate the solution of this problem.

We have communicated to the British and Soviet Governments the readiness of this Government to undertake the consultation suggested.

Cooperation Between the United States and France

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL DE GAULLE

[Released to the press by the White House August 25]

The visit of General de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, to the President of the United States of America has been marked by an important exchange of views between the two Chiefs of State, who, in the course of their first meeting, expressed their sentiments of mutual high esteem.

The conversations, which began immediately after General de Gaulle's arrival in Washington, have made possible a thorough discussion of a wide range of subjects, among them those of most immediate interest to the two governments.

Subsequent to the second conversation between President Truman and General de Gaulle, and at their request, the Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, and Foreign Minister, Monsieur Bidault, had during two days a full and frank discussion of political and economic questions in which the two countries are deeply interested.

Following those discussions, both the Chiefs of State, and the Secretary of State and the French Foreign Minister, have fully recognized, in the course of a further meeting, the fundamental harmony between French and American aims in the construction of the post-war world and have expressed their readiness to act in accordance with this mutual understanding by establishing an even closer cooperation between the two countries.

Arrangements by French Government Concerning American Armed Forces

[Released to the press by the Treasury Department August 20]

The Treasury and War Departments and the French Government issued the following joint statement on August 20:

At meetings held with the Secretary of the Treasury, at which M. Rene Pleven, Minister of Finance and of National Economy of the French Government, conferred with representatives of the United States War and Treasury Departments, consideration was given to the problems which have been of concern to the United States Government relating to the general welfare and purchasing power of members of the Armed Forces of the United States. M. Pleven emphasized the French Government's desire to make arrangements allowing the many members of the Armed Forces of the United States who will be stationed in, or in transit through, France during the period of redeployment to have the greatest possible opportunities of enjoying their brief stay in France.

In Washington, an agreement was reached on the broad principles of a program intended to provide more entertainment facilities, greater availability of nonrationed goods on special terms and some special mechanism for generally improving the purchasing power of members of the Armed Forces of the United States in France. It was further agreed that the War and Treasury Departments would appoint representatives to work out in Paris, in cooperation with the American Forces in France and with the French Government, the details of the program.

As a result of these negotiations which have been proceeding in Paris, the French Government is now announcing the following measures which it has put into effect.

The first of these is a program of substantial price reductions for articles made in France on sale at Army Exchanges and for entertainment and refreshments at centers already opened or to be opened with French Government cooperation. These price reductions also apply to gifts purchased in French shops when exported to an address outside France by the soldier purchaser. Also, the Army Central Welfare Fund will benefit from a partial refund of the prices heretofore paid for local purchases in France by the Army Ex-

change Service. In order to acquaint members of the Armed Forces of the United States with the many places in France of historic and scenic interest, the French Government has arranged for conducted tours, at no cost to members of the Armed Forces of the United States, starting from the major leave or assembly areas.

The French Government is also arranging to increase the purchasing power of the members of the Armed Forces of the United States in France. Under this arrangement the French Government will place at the disposal of the American Government a substantial number of francs for distribution to the members of the Armed Forces of the United States. These francs will be paid at the rate of 850 francs per month to members of the Armed Forces of the United States regularly stationed in France, and 850 francs will be paid to members of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed outside France at the time of their entry into France on leave, on temporary duty or in transit during redeployment.

The distribution of francs will go into effect at the end of August. All other features of the above program are already in operation in certain sections of France and are being actively expanded.

Secretary of Treasury Vinson, in accepting this arrangement, has expressed the appreciation of the United States Government for the friendly action taken by the French Government.

Foreign Commerce Weekly

The following articles of interest to readers of the BULLETIN appeared in the August 25 issue of *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, a publication of the Department of Commerce, copies of which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 10 cents each:

"Turkey's Sumer Bank Plans Many Projects", from the American Embassy, Ankara.

"Sweden's Glass Business", by Donald S. Parris of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and R. R. Montell, clerk, American Legation, Stockholm.

Proposed Renewal of Diplomatic Relations With Finland

Statement by THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 21]

Paragraph X of the report on the Berlin Conference provided that the three Governments concerned would examine, each separately, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Finland. After studying all available reports the Government of the United States has concluded that the Finnish parliamentary elections of March 1945 were freely conducted and expressed through secret ballot the democratic wishes of the Finnish people. The Finnish Government has been reorganized so as to reflect the results of that election and is now, in the opinion of our Government, broadly representative of all democratic elements in Finnish political life. Accordingly the United States representative in Finland has been instructed to propose to the Finnish Government the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Finland.

Announcement Concerning Commission To Aid in Greek Elections

[Released to the press August 20]

The United States Government, in accordance with responsibilities which it accepted at the Crimea Conference to assist the peoples of European countries formerly occupied or dominated by Nazi Germany in solving their political problems by democratic means and in creating democratic institutions of their own choice, is prepared to send to Greece at such time in the near future as is decided in consultation with the Greek Government a commission to aid in securing the free expression, by secret ballot, of the will of the Greek people. In this disinterested duty, undertaken with the sincere desire of demonstrating friendly interest in the Greek people, who have suffered so cruelly at the hands of Axis aggressors, the United States Government will share the responsibility on an equal basis with representatives of the British and French Governments. This decision has received

the willing concurrence of the Greek authorities as an implementation of the Varkiza agreement of February 12, 1945,¹ article 9 of which provides for Allied assistance in the holding of a plebiscite and elections. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which finds itself unable to accept an invitation to participate in this task, will be kept fully informed of all developments in Greece.

Postponement of National Elections in Bulgaria

Statement by THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 25]

I am gratified to learn that the Bulgarian Government has announced the postponement of the national elections originally scheduled for August 26.

This decision should make it possible for the Bulgarian people, at a later date, to choose in free elections a fully representative government which will be able to conclude a treaty of peace and to reestablish normal relations with the United States.

It is especially gratifying to me that the representatives in Sofia of the Soviet Union, British and United States Governments were unanimously in accord with the decision of the Bulgarian Government. This is a striking demonstration of the unity of purpose of the three nations to work together to assist the liberated peoples of Europe in the establishment of democratic governments of their own choice.

Entry of American Correspondents Into Poland and Bulgaria

[Released to the press August 24]

Information has been received by the State Department that clearance has been granted for the immediate entry into both Poland and Bulgaria of a number of American newspaper correspondents.

¹ Agreement between the Hellenic Government and the EAM (National Liberation Front) which ended the civil strife in Greece.

The Department is in receipt of a telegram from Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane in Warsaw stating that the Polish Government has granted clearance at this time for immediate entry into Poland to one representative each of the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service and that the Polish Government has indicated that after a reasonable time it will be disposed to consider the applications for entry into Poland of other American news correspondents. In this connection, it is known that there exists in Warsaw and throughout Poland a severe housing shortage and lack of transportation, and accommodations available at the present time, notably in Warsaw, are extremely limited.

The Department is in receipt of a telegram from the American Political Representative in Sofia, Maynard B. Barnes, stating that clearance has been granted by the appropriate authorities there for the immediate entry of seven American newspaper correspondents who filed application for clearance as follows: one representative each of the *Christian Science Monitor*, United Press, Associated Press, International News Service, New York Times, Chicago Tribune, and PM—The Nation.

Applications for the entry of American newspaper correspondents into both Poland and Bulgaria may be made to the Department, which in turn will request clearance respectively from the American Ambassador in Warsaw and the American Political Representative in Sofia.

Discontinuance of Lend-Lease Operations

[Released to the press by the White House August 21]

The President has directed the Foreign Economic Administrator to take steps immediately to discontinue all lend-lease operations and to notify foreign governments receiving lend-lease of this action.

The President also directs that all outstanding contracts for lend-lease be canceled, except where Allied governments are willing to agree to take them over or where it is in the interest of the United States to complete them.

The Foreign Economic Administrator furthermore is instructed to negotiate with Allied governments for possible procurement by them of lend-lease inventories now in stockpile and in process of delivery.

If the military needs lend-lease supplies for the movement of troops or for occupation purposes the military will be responsible for procurement.

It is estimated that uncompleted contracts for non-munitions and finished goods in this country not yet transferred to lend-lease countries amount to about 2 billion dollars and that lend-lease supplies in stockpile abroad amount to between 1 and 1½ billion dollars.

Policy Toward Spain

At a press and radio news conference on August 22, the Secretary of State in reply to an inquiry on whether this Government was going to make any further announcements regarding our policy toward Spain stated that no change in policy would be announced except that policy which was made plain at Potsdam.¹

The Secretary added that the economic policy toward Spain would be changed only where it would be helpful to the United States and where it would promote the peace of Europe.

¹"As regards the admission of other states into the United Nations Organization, Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations declares that:

'1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states who accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations;

'2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.'

"The three governments, so far as they are concerned, will support applications for membership from those states which have remained neutral during the war and which fulfill the qualifications set out above.

"The three governments feel bound however to make it clear that they for their part would not favor any application for membership put forward by the present Spanish Government, which, having been founded with the support of the Axis powers, does not, in view of its origins, its nature, its record and its close association with the aggressor states, possess the qualifications necessary to justify such membership."

Obligations of the Americas Toward the Peace

Address by ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROCKEFELLER¹

[Released to the press August 24]

I am very happy to appear again before the Pan American Society of Massachusetts and Northern New England, which deserves so much credit for the great contribution it has made toward the understanding of the problems of the Americas—an understanding which has been so vital to us during the war period and which will be even more important in the days that lie ahead.

With the ending of the global war we enter an age in which friendship between nations is to become the paramount concern of all of us. World peace is dependent upon the capacity for friendship which each nation, large or small, can and must develop. Every germ of unrest that could possibly lead to another war either local, regional, or world-wide must be eradicated. This means that more than ever before we must come to understand the basic causes of friction between governments and between peoples.

In this hemisphere we have said in effect through the Act of Chapultepec that the nations of the Americas understand their mutual obligations and responsibilities and that they will work together for the maintenance of peace.

But while new machinery of collaboration has been provided the problems are not new. The essence of friendship between peoples is understanding of each other's problems, true motives, and wishes.

Not infrequently the motives of the United States have been misunderstood by its neighbors to the south. Over the span of years we have at times appeared to our neighbors as the "colossus of the north", ready to grab territory, ready to exploit, and ready to impair the independence of sovereign peoples. If we are honest with ourselves we will concede that some of the inconsistencies of the past have given rise to such misunderstandings because of policies that did not seem to be in keeping with the unwavering desire of the American people to see fulfilled in this hemisphere the basic principles of the American Revolution, namely, that all persons are born free and equal and that governments must rest upon the consent of the governed.

Despite, however, inconsistencies in the early days of our growth, American policy has matured.

When President Roosevelt came into office he gave instant attention to the relations between the countries of this hemisphere. He promulgated what has come to be known as the "good-neighbor policy". The essence of that policy is that might does not make right, that mutual forbearance is the keystone to understanding, and that in adjusting controversies or disputes in this hemisphere the rule of reason and justice rather than the rule of force should prevail.

How successful that policy has been all the world knows. When the second World War broke out it was apparent that attempts would be made to violate the "independence and territorial integrity of the American nations" and that the Axis powers would seek to undermine governments throughout this hemisphere in an attempt to establish their hegemony here. They sought to build up in South America, among other things, a system of strategic communication by air from Europe via the African coast to the countries to the south of us. They sought various means of sowing seeds of friction and a means, in fact, of ultimately penetrating by economic instruments into the very life and sovereignty of the American republics.

This threat was met promptly by the Department of State under the far-sighted leadership of Secretary Cordell Hull, who called upon all the American countries to recognize the menace that was looming up on the horizon.

To the everlasting credit of the statesmen of the other Americas, they too saw the peril immediately. United and common action became inevitable. In conference after conference the principles of consultation and joint action were emphasized. The American nations pledged themselves to act together as against any threats from abroad. At last we did not stand alone in the defense of the Monroe Doctrine. We stood together fully aware of the vicious forces loose in Europe and

¹ Delivered before the Pan American Society of Massachusetts and Northern New England in Boston, Mass., on Aug. 24, 1945.

Asia that could get a foothold in this hemisphere and threaten us all.

But the Axis powers were not to be halted by resolutions alone. They plotted through the activities of their well-organized nationals, their schools and business firms in Central and South America, to reach into the political administrations of various countries. They sought to stir up revolutions. They particularly tried to stir up feeling against the United States, against our institutions, and against our ambassadors. We were not unmindful of the fact that many former residents of and citizens of the Axis powers had emigrated to the countries of this hemisphere and had acquired positions of economic power and influence.

We endeavored through the "blacklist", fund-freezing, and other measures to reach those enemies of pan-American solidarity. We received the effective cooperation of all but one of the countries to the south.

The Argentine Government alone stood apart as we fought the Axis throughout the world. We knew from the beginning that the majority of the Argentine people were pro-United Nations. They cherished in their hearts the same sentiments of freedom as did we and the other democracies. Thousands of their sons had enlisted and were fighting in Allied armies. For generations Argentina had been active in pan-American affairs.

But the people of Argentina had been rendered temporarily powerless when their constitutional government was overthrown by force. Laws and decrees comparable to those of Germany and Italy were imposed on the Argentine people. All the hateful methods of Fascism began to show themselves in Argentina. The other American republics perceived this turn of events as inimical to the prosecution of the war and the security and welfare of all other nations of the hemisphere. There grew up a feeling that the Argentine people must be made fully conscious of what their neighbors were thinking in order that there might arise a sufficient understanding within Argentina of the effects of the mistaken policies of her new rulers.

In Mexico City last March there was an opportunity to deal with this problem in a framework in which there lay a real hope for success—in mutual consultation—on the basis that the concern of one nation is the concern of all—that the only lasting remedy is a joint remedy.

The 20 American republics concluding the Mexico City conference addressed a message to Argentina. This was an exceptional message. It expressed regret that the Argentine Nation could not be represented at the conference; the fact that the people of the Americas are indivisible; the hope that Argentina would put herself in a position to rejoin the American family of nations and would qualify herself among the United Nations.

The message was as firm and clear about the international obligations the fulfilment of which was asked of the Argentine Government as it was solemnly mindful of the stature of the Argentine people and their Nation.

All of the delegates were conscious of Argentina's proud traditions, of her historic fight for independence and freedom, her generous contributions in aiding her neighbors to gain their own independence, the settlement of her frontiers by arbitration, and her accomplishments of the past in international law, statesmanship, science, and journalism.

The collective character of the message deserves repeated emphasis. All of the 20 countries regarded it as a carefully considered joint expression.

Two weeks later, by decree, the Argentine Government declared war on Japan and Germany. This same decree ordered the taking of all emergency measures incident to the state of belligerency as well as those necessary to prevent and repress activities which could endanger the war effort of the United Nations or threaten the peace, welfare, or security of the American nations.

A start was made immediately by the Argentine Government to carry out the terms set forth in this decree, and shortly afterward it signed the Final Act of the Mexico City conference, which provided for liquidation of Axis properties, stamping out of Axis espionage, and making it impossible for the Americas to become a safe haven for Axis war criminals. The act calls for freedom of the press, the fulfilment of the democratic aspirations of the people, and the protection of their individual liberties.

At this point the American republics after consultation jointly took cognizance of Argentina's action and decided to return their ambassadors to Buenos Aires. Upon my recommendation the United States sent forth one of its ablest ambassadors, Spruille Braden, with instructions to make it clear that the United States expected the Argen-

tine Government to carry out in good faith the letter and the spirit of the commitments which it had undertaken.

All of us admire the way in which Ambassador Braden has represented the United States in Argentina. He reestablished our contacts with an unmistakable message. He has, as much as any one man could, accurately reflected in his conduct the attitude and point of view of the United States.

I think his personal democracy has particularly endeared him to the Argentine people. Nothing could better demonstrate that than the tributes which came to Ambassador Braden from all walks of Argentine life—labor, industry, agriculture, and the professions—in repudiation of the slander and vilification with which some anonymous elements sought to smear him last month.

Clearly the willingness of the United States and the other American republics in sending their ambassadors back to Buenos Aires to work with the Argentine Nation presupposed that the Argentine Government would reciprocate in good faith.

It was just three weeks after Argentina's signature of the Final Act of Mexico that we met at San Francisco. There we had the choice of whether to reject Argentina's declaration of war and the steps she had taken, or to accept them at their face value, making it clear—as we did—that we expected full performance.

We accepted them because we had confidence that the Argentine people would see to it that their national commitments would be carried out.

Since this chapter in inter-American affairs began to unfold, several months have elapsed.

We are here to face up to the facts—to look squarely at the record. Axis funds in Argentina have been blocked in about 130 intervened firms, and receivers or control commissions have been placed in charge of 53 of these Axis firms, but over 90 still remain untouched. However, to date Axis interests have been completely eliminated from only 2 of the 130 commercial firms intervened. The two German banks and six Axis insurance companies are in process of liquidation. Assets of 11 Axis spearhead firms and subsidiaries have been advertised for public auction. As to the others, no affirmative action has yet been taken.

Of the 15 Japanese and 223 other persons investigated for Axis espionage, only 70 German agents are under arrest. There still is very little,

if any, control over the directors and officers of Axis firms and associations, and practically no progress has been made in seeking out Axis individuals and assets which may be seeking refuge in Argentina and whose existence is, therefore, concealed.

Although three Japanese, seven German, and three pro-Axis Hungarian newspapers were suspended, two Japanese and two pro-Nazi German papers have been allowed to resume publication in Spanish.

Japanese schools and organizations are operating without restrictions although we have protested repeatedly. The same is true of German schools. The majority of the other German organizations continue to operate although a few have been closed.

Some pro-democratic newspapers have been suspended along with pro-Axis papers, and government censorship of the press has many times worked against the cause of the United Nations.

However, recently the state of siege has been lifted and restoration of freedom of the press announced. Numbers of political prisoners still are being held by the Government.

Popular demonstrations to celebrate the fall of Berlin and the surrender of Germany were prohibited, and extraordinary measures were taken to prevent them. Such demonstrations, on the other hand, were permitted in connection with the surrender of Japan but later were repressed by police measures in such a manner as to provoke nationwide protests from the Argentine people.

On July 8 President Farrell announced the calling of "completely free elections". Notwithstanding this fact, as yet no date has been set, and high authorities of his own Government have made declarations and tolerated activities which are contrary to the Mexico City commitments relating to individual liberties and human rights, the respect of which is indispensable to an effective democratic election in the form announced by the President.

This record shows that while steps have been taken toward carrying out the commitments there are many important failures which have serious implications. Too often the action has appeared to be reluctant. Too often steps have been begun or promised and not carried through to completion. The fact remains that many vital commitments in which Argentina joined with her American neighbors still remain unfulfilled by her Government.

That the people are not in agreement with such a policy has been manifest in many ways. Their opposition to the lack of compliance to the Act of Chapultepec was shown by the unanimous pronouncements from all the political parties, the press, the large commercial, industrial, and production associations, professional associations, professors and students, and by labor. Unquestionably it is labor that suffers most the consequences of this situation. This is particularly lamentable in view of the progressive attitude and maturity of the labor movement in Argentina, which has so effectively participated in the democratic and civic progress of the country.

We cannot presume to speak for the Argentine people, but it would be unjust not to let them speak for themselves.

By their own words they have shown they share the same ideals held by the people of the other American republics.

That is clearly the meaning of the message of complete sympathy and fraternity which the representatives of 12 Argentine labor unions recently conveyed to the people of the United States through Ambassador Braden.

That is demonstrated again and again in spontaneous manifestos.

Let me refer to a declaration on July 17 by 83 leading professional and cultural organizations within and outside Buenos Aires. The statement described an atmosphere of "uncertainty and fear" which it said had arisen in the past two years since the revolution of June 4, 1943 and went on to declare:

"It is urgent to emerge by the one road which guarantees the tranquility and progress of the country, that is the immediate return to constitutional rule, with the full juridical regulation which that implies."

The statement continued—and I am quoting again the words of the Argentine organizations:

"This eagerness has been repeatedly expressed in one form or another throughout the Republic, by the ideas of the most representative institutions, such as universities, political parties, youth centers, professional institutes, trade unions, labor-management committees, various groups so that it may be affirmed without exaggeration that it

expressed the thought and deeply-felt desire of the people of the nation, who contemplate in anguish the uncertainty of the future and aspire to the return of the confidence, security and liberty which have been lost.

"The present situation benefits neither the people, the Government, or the armed forces which support it. It will produce a division among Argentines such as has never existed before. It has separated the country from the Government, in terms which demand immediate solution in order to avoid irreparable evils. It provokes a lamentable confusion and an atmosphere of animosity in relations between capital and labor, which would find pacific solution to their differences under a regime of liberty and free discussion. It impedes fulfillment of international commitments, causing frictions which affect our prestige."

With increasing courage the Argentine people have made known their will to live in freedom, to enjoy free institutions, and to be governed by democratic processes. They have expressed their abhorrence of tyranny and of dictatorships.

The sentiment of the people of the United States and other American republics has rallied sympathetically to this fervent aspiration of the Argentine people to realize their democratic ideals. In the great charters adopted by the American republics at Mexico City and by the United Nations at San Francisco, the conscience of mankind found permanent expression in terms of freedom and the human rights of peoples, and in a determination to resist any fanatics who may try to succeed where Hitler and his kind have failed. These historic declarations have no grounds for exception in favor of any individual, any group, or any country.

The experiences of this war have proven that people can become overnight the victims of unscrupulous groups or cliques who successfully seize the reins of power only because the citizens are not alert or because they are indifferent to the patently destructive influences of the selfish and the ambitious.

In the words of President Truman—

"Our victory . . . was more than a victory of arms.

"It was a victory of an ideal founded on the rights of the common man, on the dignity of the

human being, and on the conception of the state as the servant—not the master—of its people.

"A free people showed that it was able to defeat professional soldiers whose only moral arms were obedience and worship of force."¹

The good-neighbor policy is built upon understanding and mutual tolerance. It is built upon the theory that by threats or intimidation and the use of military power we cannot hope to win the confidence of other peoples. It is built upon the foundation of frank and free discussion in which we may, without fear of misunderstanding, point out to each other the mistakes we are making.

Opening Session of the Interim Council of PICAQ

The first session of the Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (PICAQ) was opened in Montreal, Canada, on Wednesday, August 15, 1945. The PICAQ is the interim organization established by the Interim Agreement on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on December 7, 1944. Thirty-six nations² including the United States have so far accepted the Interim Agreement, which came into force on June 6, 1945. The Chicago conference elected 20 nations³ for representation on the first Interim Council.

Wing Commander P. A. Cumyn, chairman of the Canadian Preparatory Committee, convened the first meeting and called upon Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction, the Minister responsible for civil aviation in the Canadian Government, who welcomed the assembled delegates on behalf of the Government and the people of Canada. Replies were made by Dr. Edward Warner, representative of the United States; Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, representative of the United Kingdom; Major General Pang-teu Mow, representative of China; Mr. Henri Bouché, representative of France; Wing Commander Arturo Meneses, representative of Chile; Mohamed Bey Roushdy, representative of Egypt; Señor Francisco Parraga, representative of El Salvador; and Dr. F. H. Copes van Hasselt, representative of the Netherlands.

Mr. A. C. McKim, representative of Canada, was elected temporary chairman to serve until the

We do this in the firm belief that the processes of democracy will in time vindicate themselves.

However, the ultimate triumph of a democratic people is inevitable. Political administrations of selfish and self-seeking men may come and go but the will of a free people never changes.

The voice of the people of Argentina is being heard—heard not only in the streets and in the provinces of that Nation but in the hearts of neighboring peoples throughout this hemisphere. Their voice and their action are giving the people of the Americas the assurance that they will see to it that their Nation will live up to its commitments.

election of the President of the Interim Council. Mr. McKim gave the historic background of the PICAQ, outlining briefly the work of the Conference on International Civil Aviation held in Chicago November 1 to December 7, 1944 and the functions of the PICAQ, which is one of the results of the Chicago conference.

The meetings in Montreal have so far been devoted primarily to the work of organizing the Council and establishing its procedure.

At the meeting held on Friday, August 17, Dr. Edward Warner, the representative of the United States, was elected President of the Interim Council. As a result of Dr. Warner's election to the presidency, it was necessary for the United States to name a new representative on the Council, and President Truman has appointed Mr. Gerald B. Brophy to that position. Dr. Warner has been Vice Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States, and Mr. Brophy has been serving as an officer in the United States Army Air Forces.

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 12, 1945, p. 213.

² Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

³ United States, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Brazil, France, Mexico, Belgium, Canada, Norway, Iraq, Peru, India, China, Australia, Egypt, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, El Salvador, Chile, Colombia.

Dr. F. H. Copes van Hasselt, of the Netherlands, was elected First Vice President of the Interim Council; Mr. Kia-ngau Chang, of China, was elected Second Vice President; and Dr. G. E. Suárez, of Colombia, was elected Third Vice President.

Mr. Albert Roper, of France, has been elected Secretary General of the Interim Council. He has served as the Secretary General of the International Commission for Air Navigation (CINA) in Paris since its organization.

Inter-American Congress of Social Service

UNITED STATES DELEGATION

[Released to the press August 22]

The Secretary of State announced on August 22 that the President had approved the designation of the following persons as delegates on the part of the United States to the Inter-American Congress of Social Service scheduled to convene at Santiago, Chile, on September 9, 1945:

Mrs. ELIZABETH SHIRLEY ENOCHS, Director, Inter-American Cooperation Unit, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, *Chairman of the Delegation*

Miss MARY M. CANNON, Director, Inter-American Division, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor

Miss JANE M. HOEY, Director, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency

The Reverend LUCIAN LAUERMAN, Director, National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. WALTER W. PETTIT, Director, New York School of Social Work, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. MARÍA PINTADO DE RAHN, Director, Department of Social Work, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

The convening of the Inter-American Congress of Social Service by the Government of Chile grew out of the interest of various official and private agencies in the United States and other of the American republics in developing closer relations between the schools of social service and social agencies of the various countries.

Gerald B. Brophy Appointed United States Aviation Delegate

[Released to the press August 22]

The Secretary of State announced on August 22 that Mr. Gerald B. Brophy had been designated representative of the United States of America on the Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization. Mr. Brophy will fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Dr. Edward Warner, formerly representative of the United States, to the presidency of the Interim Council.

Prior to the war Mr. Brophy was senior member of the firm Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke, and Whiteside of New York City; Director and General Counsel for North American Aviation Incorporated and General Counsel for Transcontinental and Western Air Incorporated; American Export Airlines Incorporated; Sperry Corporation; and Intercontinental Corporation. For three years past, until accepting the present appointment, Mr. Brophy served in the United States Army Air Forces. He entered military service in July 1942 as a major and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in August 1943 and colonel in June 1945.

The Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (PICAO) is currently meeting in Montreal, Canada. The PICAO was provided for by the Interim Agreement on International Civil Aviation, which was concluded at the 1944 Chicago air conference and which came into force on June 6, 1945.

Program of General de Gaulle's Visit

The President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, General Charles de Gaulle, arrived in Washington on August 22. He was met at the Washington National Airport at 4 p.m. by the Secretary of State and the French Ambassador and was received shortly thereafter at the White House by President Truman. That night the President honored General de Gaulle at a dinner, and the Secretary of State entertained him at a dinner on August 23. General de Gaulle left Washington on August 25, his itinerary including Hyde Park, New York, and Chicago.

Appointment of Spruille Braden as Assistant Secretary of State

Statement by THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 25]

The appointment of Mr. Braden is a recognition of the splendid service rendered by him over many years in the Service. It is particularly a recognition of his accurate interpretation of the policies of this Government in its relations with the present Government of the Argentine. As Assistant

Secretary in charge of Latin American affairs, it will be his duty to see that the policies which he has so courageously sponsored in the Argentine are continued with unrelenting vigor.

Until a new Ambassador is appointed, the Chargé d'Affaires will continue his work under the guidance and instructions of Mr. Braden as the Assistant Secretary in charge of Latin American affairs.

Resignation of Nelson A. Rockefeller

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. ROCKEFELLER

[Released to the press by the White House August 25]

APRIL 13, 1945.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

I hereby tender my resignation as Assistant Secretary of State.

At this crucial moment in the history of the country, please be assured that my services are at your disposal.

Faithfully yours,

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

AUGUST 25, 1945.

DEAR NELSON:

In keeping with your request, I am accepting as of this date your resignation as Assistant Secretary of State.

As Coordinator of the Office of Inter American Affairs you made a significant contribution to strengthening the friendly cooperation among the American Republics in the war against Fascism.

During your service as Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs you continued to work for closer and more amicable relations with the Latin American Republics. This work

of yours, undertaken and carried on as a war service, will not be forgotten.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 25]

AUGUST 25, 1945.

DEAR NELSON:

When I first assumed office, you told me that you had already, in April, submitted to the President your resignation. At my request you graciously agreed to remain with the Department until my return from the Potsdam Conference. I do not feel that I can ask you longer to defer your resignation.

Both as Coordinator of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and as Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs you labored long and hard to maintain throughout the trying days of war a close and cordial relationship with our Latin American neighbors. By these labors you have earned your country's gratitude.

I am glad to know that I may turn to you for advice and assistance which I am sure will be very helpful to me.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES

Third Inter-American Radio Conference

BY HARVEY B. OTTERMAN¹

THE THIRD INTER-AMERICAN Radio Conference, which is to convene at Rio de Janeiro on September 3, 1945, is a continuation of a long-standing effort to coordinate and clarify radio problems in the Western Hemisphere. A broadcasting conference was held in Mexico City in 1933 which resulted only in a statement of general principles and recommendations affecting that phase of the radio industry. In 1937, largely in view of the numerous and difficult long-wave broadcasting problems then existent, preliminary conversations on the part of delegations of Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the United States were held in Habana in March and April. These conversations resulted in a clearer understanding on the part of the governments involved and the formulation of items to serve as an agenda for a later meeting. That meeting, which became the First Inter-American Radio Conference, was held in Habana in November and early December of 1937 and was attended by representatives of almost all the American republics and Canada. It resulted in an inter-American radio convention, a technical document known as the Inter-American Arrangement Concerning Radiocommunications, and the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.² All these documents proved to be of much value in giving direction to radio thought in the Western Hemisphere. The North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, which dealt with problems affecting the standard band of 500 to 1600 kilocycles, was particularly effective and resulted in the solution of most of the international broadcasting problems of the North American region, which includes Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States.

With the rapid advancement of the radio industry, a Second Inter-American Radio Conference was held in Santiago, Chile, in January of 1940. It was a brief conference which resulted in a revision

sion of the Habana Inter-American Arrangement Concerning Radiocommunications and in numerous resolutions, declarations, and recommendations.

The Third Inter-American Radio Conference was scheduled to be convened at Rio de Janeiro in 1943, but it was postponed because of the prevailing wartime conditions.

More than five years having now elapsed, with many changes in the radio art, it seemed desirable to convene the forthcoming Conference at Rio de Janeiro at as early a date as possible.

The Conference will doubtless fall into two natural subdivisions. The first subdivision will involve the negotiation of an inter-American telecommunications convention to supersede the Habana radio convention. The terms of the document, as its name indicates, will be expanded from purely radio phases to the entire field of telecommunications; thus the groundwork will be laid for inter-American cooperation in all phases of radio, land-line telegraph and telephone, and cables. They will comprehend the complex problem of rates in their general aspects. If the United States proposals for the convention are accepted, the document will provide for the formation of an inter-American telecommunications union, which will be patterned after the world-wide telecommunications union and which will be merely a loosely knit organization finding its expression chiefly through the periodic inter-American conferences. It will be of importance, however, in bringing all the American governments within a general framework and in giving cohesion to their efforts in this field. The convention will also provide for an expanded and more efficiently conducted inter-American telecommunications office in lieu of the existing Inter-

¹ Mr. Otterman is Assistant Chief, Telecommunications Division, Office of Transport and Communications Policy, Department of State.

² Executive Agreement Series 200 and Treaty Series 962.

American Radio Office, which has had its headquarters at Habana for several years. The location of the new office has not, of course, been determined as yet. There would be rather detailed provisions in the convention for future inter-American telecommunications conferences, both plenipotentiary and administrative, including an entirely new type of conference, probably to be known as "administrative conferences with limited agenda" to be called at the request of a specified number of governments by the Inter-American Telecommunications Office and to be conducted under itsegis. These conferences are envisaged as a device by which urgent problems, limited in number, may find quick solution, and it is believed that such conferences would be justified, particularly in view of the rapid expansion in the aviation field and the urgent need for telecommunications facilities for air traffic in the Western Hemisphere. It is also planned to define in the convention the Western Hemisphere, or what is more properly called "the American region," which will, of course, include all of North, Central, and South America and many adjacent islands. There will also be included in the convention numerous other articles of a more technical character, involving particularly safety of life at sea and in the air and the transmission of press information.

The second natural subdivision of the conference will involve studies looking toward the next world-wide telecommunications conference, which it is expected will be held sometime in 1946. Consequently there will be extended discussions at Rio de Janeiro regarding a complete revision of the allocations in the frequency spectrum, including space not only for telecommunications services such as marine, commercial point-to-point, and others of a similar nature, but also for post-war direct international broadcasting in the short-wave bands, expanded facilities for aeronautics, frequency-modulation broadcasting, television, and other services. There will be extended discussions of an entirely new world-wide telecommunications organization, designed to facilitate and coordinate the telecommunications activities of all nations as they affect those of other governments and peoples, as well as a complete revision of the fundamental international telecommunications document, the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, and its appended radio and telegraph regulations, which were signed at Cairo, Egypt, in 1938.³ Finally there will

United States Delegation to the Conference

[Released to the press August 22]

The Delegation of the United States to the Third Inter-American Radio Conference to be held at Rio de Janeiro beginning September 3, 1945, as announced by the Department of State on August 22 and approved by the President, is as follows:

Delegate:

ADOLF A. BERLE, Jr., American Ambassador to Brazil

Members:

LORING B. ANDREWS, Assistant Director, Radio Division, Office of Inter-American Affairs
Col. THEODORE L. BARTLETT, Air Communications Office, Army Air Forces

ROBERT R. BURTON, Chief, Utilization Section, International Information Division, Department of State

J. H. DELLINGER, Chief, Radio Section, National Bureau of Standards

RALPH L. HIGGS, meteorologist, Forecast Division, United States Weather Bureau

ROSEL H. HYDE, General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission

ARTHUR L. LEBEL, Chief of the Communications Section, Aviation Division, Department of State

Commander PAUL D. MILES, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department

HARVEY B. OTTERMAN, Assistant Chief, Telecommunications Division, Department of State

Col. A. G. SIMSON, Chief, Communication Liaison Branch, Plans and Operation Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department

LLOYD H. SIMSON, Radio Communications Coordinator, Civil Aeronautics Administration

RAY C. WAKEFIELD, Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission

Commodore E. M. WEBSTER, Chief Communications Officer, United States Coast Guard

MARION WOODWARD, Chief, International Division, Federal Communications Commission

Secretary:

HUBERT M. CUREY, Attaché in Charge of Telecommunications, American Embassy, Habana, Cuba

doubtless be considered provisions to be incorporated into inter-American radio regulations immediately after the world-wide conference. In this

³ Treaty Series 867 and 948.

second category of activities of the Rio de Janeiro conference there will be no attempt whatever at the formation of an inter-American bloc or the negotiation of documents definitively committing the participating governments. The entire purpose of these discussions is a clarification of thinking and an exchange of views which will facilitate the solution at the world conference of the many and complex problems which will confront it.

Twenty-eighth Plenary Session of CINA

The twenty-eighth plenary session of the International Commission for Air Navigation (CINA) was opened on August 21, 1945 at the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ariel House, in London. Although the United States is not a member of the CINA, this Government was invited to send observers to the twenty-eighth plenary session. Accordingly Mr. Livingston Satterthwaite, United States Civil Air Attaché in London, Mr. Charles Stanton, Deputy Administrator of Civil Aeronautics Administration, Commander John J. Ide, U. S. N. R., Mr. N. R. Hagen of the Weather Bureau, and Mr. William Krebs of the Federal Communications Commission were authorized by this Government to attend the session of the CINA as observers.

The CINA was instituted under the provisions of article 34 of the International Convention Relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation,¹ which was concluded in Paris on October 13, 1919. States which became parties to the Paris convention are entitled to official representation on the CINA. The duties of the CINA have included the amendment of the technical annexes appended to the Paris convention.

In article 80 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, adopted at Chicago on December 7, 1944, it is provided that immediately upon the coming into force of the Chicago convention each contracting state which is also a party to the Paris convention will give notice of its denunciation of the Paris convention. Article 80 also provides that as between contracting states the Chicago convention will supersede the Paris convention. Nevertheless there may be an indefinite period of

time during which some states will be parties to the Chicago convention and others may be parties to the Paris convention. Since the Paris convention contains detailed technical annexes and since the Chicago convention provides for the adoption of international standards and recommended practices, for convenience designated as annexes to the convention, considerable confusion could arise out of the existence of two sets of technical annexes with very material differences as to their provisions during the period of time when the two conventions are both in force.

In view of this situation subcommissions of the CINA met in Paris from April 9 to May 5 for the purpose of studying the proposed annexes to the Chicago convention and drew up a number of recommendations with regard to amendments for the purpose of bringing the annexes to the Paris and Chicago conventions into agreement to the greatest extent possible. These recommendations are among the questions on the agenda of the twenty-eighth plenary session of CINA.

Dean Steinberg To Visit Engineering Schools in Latin America

[Released to the press August 20]

Dean S. S. Steinberg of the College of Engineering of the University of Maryland is making a survey of engineering schools in the other American republics on a trip sponsored by the Department of State. He has visited institutions in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile and is now in Buenos Aires. After observing schools of engineering and conferring with engineers in Argentina and Uruguay, Dr. Steinberg will visit schools in Brazil. He will also spend some time in Venezuela, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Cuba and will return to the United States at the beginning of November.

Dr. Steinberg's own professional practice includes experience on the design and construction of highways and bridges in New York, Delaware, and South Carolina; subway construction in New York; and surveys and construction of railroads for banana plantations in Honduras and Guatemala. He has been on the faculty of the University of Maryland since 1918 and dean of the college of engineering since 1936. Dr. Steinberg has served as engineer or consultant to many state and

¹ See article by Stephen Latchford, "Comparison of the Chicago Aviation Convention with the Paris and Habana Conventions", BULLETIN of Mar. 11, 1945, p. 411.

national organizations, including the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the Highway Research Board of the National Research Council, and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. He is president of the Planning Division of the American Road Builders Association and chairman of the National Capital Section of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

Vindication of John S. Service¹

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 22]

AUGUST 14, 1945.

MY DEAR MR. SERVICE:

I am advised that the Grand Jury, after hearing the testimony of witnesses, has found nothing to warrant an indictment against you.

One of the fundamentals of our democratic system is the investigation by a Grand Jury of criminal charges. By that process you have been cleared.

I am advised that at the time of your arrest you were placed on leave of absence with pay. I am happy to approve the recommendation of the personnel board that you be returned to active duty. You have now been reassigned to duty in the Department for important work in connection with Far Eastern Affairs.

I congratulate you on this happy termination of your ordeal and predict for you a continuance of the splendid record I am advised you have maintained since first you entered the Foreign Service.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES

LETTER FROM JOSEPH C. GREW

[Released to the press August 22]

AUGUST 14, 1945.

DEAR SERVICE:

The Secretary has just told me of the letter he has written you expressing his pleasure at your complete vindication. I just want to add a personal word of my own.

When I learned, only a few days before your arrest, that your name had been coupled with thefts of official documents I was inexpressibly shocked. Having known you for some time and

of the high calibre of your work I could not believe that you could be implicated in such an affair. As the Secretary has stated, you have been completely cleared of any such imputation by operation of our democratic machinery of investigation and law enforcement.

I am particularly pleased that you are returning to duty in the field of your specialization, Far Eastern Affairs, where you have established an enviable record for integrity and ability.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. GREW

Merchant Shipping

Denmark

The Government of Denmark has acceded to the Agreement on Principles Having Reference to the Continuance of Co-ordinated Control of Merchant Shipping which was signed at London August 5, 1944. The accession of Chile was accepted and became effective August 8, 1945.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Consular Offices

The American Consulate at Cienfuegos, Cuba, will be closed to the public on August 31, 1945.

THE CONGRESS

The Charter of the United Nations: Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, on the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, submitted by the President of the United States on July 2, 1945. [Revised.] July 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1945. [Indexed.] viii, 723 pp.

Bretton Woods Agreements Act: Hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency, United States Senate, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, on H.R. 3314, an act to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, and 28, 1945. [Revised.] v, 670 pp. [Department of State, pp. 19-55.]

The Organization of Congress: Summary of hearings before the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, Congress of the United States, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, pursuant to H. Con. Res. 18, a concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee on the organization of the Congress. March 13-June 29, 1945.

¹ See BULLETIN of June 10, 1945, p. 1068.

Joint Committee Print, 79th Cong. vi, 60 pp. [Department of State, p. 34.]

Organization of Congress: Hearings before the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, Congress of the United States, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, pursuant to H. Con. Res. 18, a concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee on the organization of the Congress. Part 4, June 1, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26, and 29, 1945. iii, 258 pp.

Elimination of German Resources for War: Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, pursuant to S. Res. 107 (78th Congress) and S. Res. 46 (79th Congress) authorizing a study of war mobilization problems. Part 3, Testimony of Foreign Economic Administration and Materials on German Penetration of European Industry, June 26, 1945. iii, 411 pp. Part 4, Testimony of Justice Department, Alien Property Custodian, War Department, June 28 and 29, 1945. iii, 84 pp.

Independence for Puerto Rico: Hearings before the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, on S. 227, a bill to provide for the withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Island of Puerto Rico and for the recognition of its independence; to provide for notification thereof to foreign governments; to provide for the assumption by the Government of Puerto Rico of obligations under the treaty with Spain of December 10, 1898; to define trade and other relations between the

United States and Puerto Rico; to provide for the calling of a convention to frame a constitution for the Government of the Island of Puerto Rico; to provide for certain mandatory provisions of the proposed constitution; to provide for the submission of the constitution to the people of Puerto Rico and its submission to the President of the United States for his approval; to provide for the adjustment of property rights between the United States and Puerto Rico; to provide for the maintenance of military, coaling, and naval stations by the United States on the Island of Puerto Rico; to continue in force certain statutes until independence has been granted; and for other purposes. Part 2, April 23, 24, 26, 27, May 1, and 8, 1945. iii, 438 pp.

PUBLICATIONS

of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., who is authorized to distribute all Government publications. To avoid delay, address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

ADVERTISEMENT

Official Daily Service:



• The *Federal Register* presents the only official publication of the text of Federal regulations and notices restricting or expanding commercial operations.

• All Federal agencies are required by law to submit their documents of general applicability and legal effect to the *Federal Register* for daily publication.

A sample copy and additional information on requests to the *Federal Register*, National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.

\$15 a year • \$1.50 a month

Order from

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

ECONOMIC POLICY

◆ *Security Against Renewed German Aggression.* Statement by William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, before the Subcommittee on War Mobilization, Senate Committee on Military Affairs, June 25, 1945. Commercial Policy Series 77. Publication 2366. 38 pp. 10¢.

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

◆ *Cooperative Education: Agreement Between the United States of America and Guatemala—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Guatemala August 10 and September 16, 1944. Executive Agreement Series 450. Publication 2362. 4 pp. 5¢.*

STATE DEPARTMENT

◆ *Organization of the Department of State, April 1, 1945. Publication 2359. vi, 88 pp. 40¢.*

PERIODICALS

◆ *Diplomatic List, August 1945. Publication 2370. ii, 130 pp. Subscription, \$2 a year; single copy 20¢.*